LP2 in order to match the LP2 polarization state of broad-band linearly polarizing reflective panel **11**'. Such polarization matching ensures that spectral energy which is not reflected from the broad-band polarizing reflective panel **11**', but is transmitted (i.e. leaked) therethrough due to a suboptimal extinction ratio, is absorbed by the broad-band absorptive linear polarizer **11**A' through energy dissipation. Preferably, these absorptive polarizing filter panels **8**A' and **11**A' are laminated directly onto broad-band linearly polarizing reflective panels **8** and **11**, respectively. The use of broad-band absorptive linear polarizers **8**A' and **8**A" substantially improves the contrast of images formed by the LCD panel, without reducing the light transmission efficiency along the light projection axis of the LCD panel. Such broad-band absorptive polarizers can be realized using dichroic polarizing material well known in the art.

[**0403**] As shown in **FIG. 35**, the LCD panel of FIGS. **3A1** and **3A2** can be modified by mounting a first broad-band absorptive circular polarizer **8**A" to the front surface of broad-band circularly polarizing reflective panel **8**", and mounting a second broad-band absorptive circular polarizer panel **11**A" to the front surface of broad-band circularly polarizing reflective panel **11**". The polarization state of broad-band absorptive circular polarizer panel **8**A" is LHCP in order to match the LHCP polarization state of broad-band circularly polarizing reflective panel **8**". Such polarization matching ensures that spectral energy which is not reflected from the broad-band circularly polarizing reflective panel **8**", but is transmitted (i.e. leaked) therethrough due to a suboptimal extinction ratio, is absorbed by the broad-band absorptive circular polarizer **8**A" through energy dissipation. Similarly, the polarization state of broad-band absorptive circular polarizer panel **11**A" is RHCP in order to match the RHCP polarization state of broad-band circularly polarizing reflective panel **11**". Such polarization matching ensures that spectral energy which is not reflected from the broad-band polarizing reflective panel **11**", but is transmitted (i.e. leaked) therethrough due to a suboptimal extinction ratio, is absorbed by the broad-band absorptive circular polarizer panel **11**A" through energy dissipation. The use of broad-band absorptive circular polarizers **8**A" and **11**A" substantially improves the contrast of images formed by the LCD panel, without reducing the light transmission efficiency along the light projection axis of the LCD panel. Such broad-band absorptive polarizers can be realized using dichroic polarizing material well known in the art. Preferably, these absorptive circularly polarizing filter panels **8**A" and **11**A" are laminated directly onto broad-band circularly polarizing reflective panels **8**" and **11**", respectively, during the fabrication process of the LCD panel.

[**0404**] As shown in **FIG. 36**, the LCD panel of FIGS. **30A1** and **30A2** can be modified by mounting a first broad-band absorptive linear polarizer **8**A' to the front surface of broad-band polarizing reflective panel **8**', and mounting a second broad-band absorptive linear polarizer **11**A' to the front surface of broad-band polarizing reflective panel **11**'. The polarization state of broad-band absorptive linear polarizer panel **8**' is LP1 in order to match the LP1 polarization state of broad-band linearly polarizing reflective panel **8**'. Such polarization matching ensures that spectral energy which is not reflected from the broad-band polarizing reflective panel **8**', but is transmitted (i.e. leaked) therethrough due to a suboptimal extinction ratio, is absorbed by the broad-band absorptive linear polarizer **8**A' through energy dissipation. Similarly, the polarization state of broad-band absorptive linear polarizer **11**A' is LP1 in order to match the LP1 polarization state of broad-band polarizing reflective panel **11**'. Such polarization matching ensures that spectral energy which is not reflected from the broad-band linearly polarizing reflective panel **11**', but is transmitted (i.e. leaked) therethrough due to a suboptimal extinction ratio, is absorbed by the broad-band absorptive linear polarizer **11**A' through energy dissipation. The use of broad-band absorptive linear polarizers **8**A' and **11**A' substantially improves the contrast of images formed by the LCD panel, without reducing the light transmission efficiency along the light projection axis of the LCD panel which, as shown in **FIG. 2**, extends from the backlighting structure towards the eyes of the viewer. Such broad-band absorptive polarizers can be realized using dichroic polarizing material well known in the art. Preferably, these absorptive polarizing filter panels **8**A' and **11**A' are laminated directly onto broad-band linearly polarizing reflective panels **8**' and **11**', respectively, during the fabrication process of the LCD panel.

[**0405**] As shown in **FIG. 37**A, the LCD panel of the present invention is shown as part of a direct-view type color image display system **1** which is capable of supporting displaying high-resolution color images. During operation, the LCD panel **2** is actively driven by pixel driver circuitry **3** in response to color image data sets produced from a host system **4** which can be a computer-graphics board (subsystem), a video source (e.g. VCR), camera, or like system. The function of the LCD panel **2** is to spatial intensity modulate and spectrally filter on a subpixel basis the light emitted from an edge-illuminated backlighting structure **2A** which may be realized in a variety of ways. The optically processed pattern of light forms color images at the surface of the LCD panel for direct viewing.

[**0406**] As shown in **FIG. 37**B, the LCD panel of the present invention **2**' is shown as part of a projection-view type color image display system **1**' which is capable of supporting displaying high-resolution color images. During operation, the LCD panel **2**' is actively driven by pixel driver circuitry **3** in response to color image data sets produced from host system **4** which can be a computer-graphics board (subsystem), a video source (e.g. VCR), camera, or like system. The function of light source **5** is to produce and project a beam of light through the entire extent of the LCD panel. The function of the LCD panel is to spatial intensity modulate and spectrally filter the projected light on a subpixel basis. The optically processed pattern of light forms color images at the surface of the LCD panel which are then projected by projection optics **6** onto a remote display surface (e.g. screen or wall) for projection viewing.

[**0407**] The systems shown in **FIGS. 37A and 37B** are each designed to support monoscopic viewing of color images representative of 2-D and/or 3-D geometry. However, these image display systems can be readily adapted to support stereoscopic viewing of 3-D objects and scenery of either a real and/or synthetic nature. One way of providing such viewing capabilities is to mount (i.e. laminate) a micropolarization panel upon the display surface of the LCD panels **2** and **2**' in order to display micropolarized spatially multiplexed images (SMIs) of 3-D objects and scenery, for viewing through electrically-passive polarizing eyeglasses,